

Avian type specimens and their type localities from Otto Schütt's and Friedrich von Mechow's Angolan collections in the Museum für Naturkunde of the Humboldt-University of Berlin

FRANK D. STEINHEIMER¹ & W. R. J. DEAN²

¹Scientific Associate, Bird Group, Department of Zoology, The Natural History Museum Tring, and Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, c/o Sylter Strasse 18, D-90425 Nürnberg, Germany. E-mail: franksteinheimer@yahoo.co.uk

²Research Associate, DST/NRF Centre of Excellence at the Percy FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7701 South Africa. E-mail: lycium@telkomza.net

Abstract

A comprehensive list of all avian type specimens in the Angolan collections of Otto Schütt and Major Friedrich Wilhelm Alexander von Mechow housed in the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (ZMB) is given for the new avian taxa originally described by Cabanis, Reichenow, Neumann, Grote and Neunzig in the late 19th and early 20th century. Each entry discusses the collection history of the specimens, the type locality, nomenclature and taxonomy.

Key words: avian types, Angola, Otto Schütt, Friedrich von Mechow, Cabanis, Reichenow, Neumann, Grote, Neunzig, Museum für Naturkunde Berlin

Zusammenfassung

In dieser Arbeit werden alle Vogeltypen aus den Sammlungen von Otto Schütt und Major Friedrich Wilhelm Alexander von Mechow, die am Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (ZMB) aufbewahrt werden, gelistet. Die Originalbeschreibungen der neuen Vogeltaxa wurden durch Cabanis, Reichenow, Neumann, Grote und Neunzig am Ende des 19. und Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts vorgenommen. Jeder Eintrag diskutiert zudem die Sammlungsgeschichte der Exemplare, und, wenn nötig, die Typenlokalität, Nomenklatur und Taxonomie.

Introduction

This paper is the third of a recent series of publications on avian type specimens housed in the Museum für Naturkunde of the Humboldt-University of Berlin (hereafter abbreviated as ZMB). Two earlier papers have given a brief introduction of the history of the Berlin collection and the nature of the registration numbers (Cleere et al. 2005, Steinheimer 2005). We concentrate here on the travels of Otto Schütt and Major Friedrich Wilhelm Alexander von Mechow. The acquisition books of the bird collection at the ZMB list more than 250 bird specimens collected by Schütt in Angola in 1878–1879 (batch acquisition numbers ZMB B.15386–15428, each number given for one to several specimens of a species, entered in March 1879, and B.16110–16261, entered in March 1880) and over 300 bird specimens collected by Mechow in Angola in 1879–1881 (batch acquisition numbers ZMB B.16927–17032, entered in November 1881–January 1882, and unregistered specimens; cf. Mechow 1882). The collections were examined by Jean Cabanis, Anton Reichenow, Oscar Neumann, Hermann Grote and Rudolf Neunzig (see Systematic list) and a number of new taxa were described

from the material. Since then some of the original specimens were exchanged or lost, but the major parts of the collections remain at the ZMB. It should be noted that not all the original specimens were acquired by the ZMB in the first place. An archival acquisition note indicates that Mechow had sent his entire bird collection to the ZMB for inspection (thus the material was available for original descriptions), but only 165 out of many more specimens were in fact bought for the museum in late 1881 (ZMB archives, Zool. Mus. Sign. SII, Mechow, page 2). Later on, some of the other specimens found their way to the ZMB, but they are not properly documented. We were not able to examine carefully the 10,000 specimens in the ZMB collection of mounted birds, and some missing type specimens might still be found there. Other Mechow and Schütt specimens probably were acquired and subsequently sold by the 'Linnaea' natural history dealers. In the early 1880s 'Linnaea' had at least some Angolan birds on offer (cf. Aves registers II, III and acquisition book B.II, ornithological department, ZMB). Quedenfeldt (1882: 318) reported on an avian collection of Mechow's that originally contained 1,000 specimens.

The avifauna of Angola is diverse due to the wide range of habitats ranging from the Namib Desert in the southwest, miombo (*Brachystegia*) woodlands on the central plateau and in the east, forest patches along the escarpment zone, the dry coastal grasslands north of Luanda and the tropical rain forests of the northern parts and Cabinda (Hall 1960a, Dean 2000). Prior to the expeditions of Schütt and Mechow, the avifauna of northwest Angola was poorly known; hence the great interest from the ornithological community of the late 19th century in the results of these expeditions (cf. e.g. Bocage 1880). However, the type localities of some of the material collected by Schütt and by Mechow are vague and in some cases may be incorrect. The collections are tangled in that there is some confusion between the two collectors on the specimen labels; specimens collected by Schütt were credited to Mechow and vice versa. There is no detailed report on Schütt's travels in Angola, and many of his specimens are without dates or precise localities, so it is difficult to identify precisely where, in many cases, he collected type specimens. Schütt was employed by the Deutsche Afrika Gesellschaft and sent to Angola in 1877, where he explored the region near Malanje (on labels variously spelled Malange and Malandje) and the Chicapa River and watershed of the Cassai River in Lunda Norte (Gebhardt 1964). He returned to Berlin in 1879 with natural history specimens and maps of the region. Part of his collection was documented by Reichenow (1879) who included Schütt's collecting number in the information presented. These numbers were not consistently recorded on the specimen labels, and those that were recorded have not been useful in tracking Schütt's collecting sites because most specimens with collector's numbers also have locality and date data. All Schütt specimens, with the exception of two, are labelled "Angola" or "Malange", but it is unclear whether the latter refers to the town or the province. The two exceptions were collected at Mona Hongola and Mona Quimbundo, both in Malanje Province.

More information is available on Mechow's travels. He was a member of the first German Loango-Expedition under the leadership of Paul Güssfeldt, and was subsequently employed by the Deutsche Afrika Gesellschaft and explored Angola in Malanje and Uíge along the Cuango River (on labels spelled Quango) (Gebhardt 1970). The report on the expedition and the accompanying map (Mechow 1882) give some details of dates and camps and time taken to travel certain routes. Using a combination of the report and map, the specimen records and collector's numbers recorded on specimen labels, it has been possible to work out collecting localities more precisely. Collector's numbers recorded on labels are strongly correlated with date (Spearman Rank Correlation test, $r^2 = 0.914$). Briefly, Mechow arrived in Luanda on 6 November 1878, and travelled east, and by 19 November had reached Dondo near the Cuanza River, travelling on in January 1879 to Pungo Andongo, collecting what appears the first birds of the expedition, a specimen of *Dendropicos griseocephalus* dated 9 April 1879 (collector's number not recorded on label) and a specimen of *Telophorus viridis* dated 10 April 1879 (Mechow No. 5). He remained at Pungo Andongo until 21 June 1879 and apparently collected a large number of birds. However, there are only six specimens in the collection that fit this date and place (Nos. 169, 171, 175, 176, 177 and 181) suggesting that much of the material collected at Pungo Andongo was never acquired by the ZMB or no longer exists. By 25 June Mechow was at the town of Malanje, and returned in August (date not given) to Dondo and four weeks later went back to Malanje on a

route along the Cuanza River and Pungo Andongo. Specimens collected during August 1879 are variously labelled Malanje (presumably the town), Cafucallo (also spelled Casucalla, the old German "s" being often mistaken for an "f"), now known as Cafucula, Rio Luanga (= Rio Luinga, which meets the Cuanza River from the south), Quanga, Quanza or Cuanza (= Cuanza River, the old German "z" being often mistaken for an "g"), Barraca on the Cuanza River (= Barraca, Bengo Province) and Dange-ia-Menha. From 27 August 1879 until 15 May 1880, Mechow collected at or near the town of Malanje. On 15 May he intended to leave on an expedition to find the Congo River, but no porters were available, and he eventually left for the north on 12 June 1880. On 16 June he reached the source of the Lucala River, crossed the Cuanza-Cambo rivers watershed, then followed the Cambo River north, eventually getting to the Cuango River on 19 July, and to Tembo Aluma on 22 July. His map shows that he camped on the Cuango River at "Wasserfall Don Luiz" (=Kasongo Lunda Falls) from 19 July to 25 August (cf. Quedenfeldt 1882: 317), and subsequently continued downstream along the Cuango River, eventually reaching "Steinbarre Kingungi" (= Kingungi, Democratic Republic of Congo) on 3 October, camping there for six days. On 9 October Mechow started the return journey to Malanje, camping at Kasongo Lunda Falls 23 November–17 December, Tembo Aluma 11–17 January 1881 and Tembo Falls 17–26 January. He then went south via the Cambo River, and east to Kifukussa (= Quifukussa) in today's Kiwaba N'zogi Municipality (Mechow 1882), and then south to Tala Mungongo Mountains, arriving in Malanje on 20 February 1881 (cf. Quedenfeldt 1882: 318). For a gazetteer see appendix 1.

Almost all the dated specimens collected from 29 July 1880 until 26 January 1881 (Nos. 863-948) are labelled simply Cuango River. Those collected in early February are labelled Cambo River (Nos. 962-966); thereafter they are labelled Malanje (nos. 970-997).

Note that the taxa *Centropus monachus angolensis* Neumann, 1908, and *Dendromus abingoni annectens* Neumann, 1908, were based on Angolan specimens from W. J. Ansorge's collection, now at the AMNH (specimens numbered 627806 and 549879 respectively) (Neumann 1908b: 77, 1908c: 95, Greenway 1978: 116, 234), and not on the specimens of the same taxa from Schütt's collection, although the latter were also available to Neumann at the time of his original description. We exclude the name *Campephaga purpurascens* Reichenow, 1903: 520, from our list as Reichenow (1903) published the name deliberately as a junior synonym (a former manuscript name) simultaneously referring to *Campephaga petiti* (Oustalet, 1884) as the valid name. To the best of our knowledge, Reichenow's name has subsequently neither been treated as a valid name for the taxon nor as a senior homonym (ICZN 1999, article 11.6).

Registration numbers starting with 2000 and 2002, respectively, were given by us during the course of this study. The original acquisition reference, sex, age, date and collector's number are given when known. TL. = Type locality, Loc. = locality, Coll. = field collector, S = study skin, Ex = ex-mounted specimen, M = Mount, Sch = data on Schütt label, Mech = data on Mechow label, Mus = data on ZMB label, A/R = data in register and acquisition books, respectively. Museums' abbreviations follow Roselaar (2003). Original type localities are given verbatim, with modern place names in square brackets. Place names and co-ordinates were taken from Crawford-Cabral & Mesquitela (1989) and the U.S. Dept of Surveys gazetteer (<http://gnswww.nga.mil/geomnames/GNS/index.jsp>). Coordinates for all localities are given in the gazetteer (Appendix 1).

Systematic list (sequence follows Dickinson 2003)

Francolinus (Scleroptera) Schuetti Cabanis, 1880e: 351

TL.: nördliches Lunda [Lunda Norte].

Now *Francolinus squamatus schuetti* Cabanis, 1880. See Peters 1934: 81, Hall 1963: 176, Dickinson 2003: 51. Subspecies not recognised by Urban et al. 1986: 45 who considered *Francolinus squamatus* monotypic.

HOLOTYPE: ZMB 24636 (Acquisition B.16248). Male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 426. Iris: brown. Bill: coral-red. [Ex, Sch, Mus].

COMMENTS: The specimen was originally marked in the register as the type. It was illustrated by G. Mützel for

Cabanis (1881b: pl. II). In the original type description, Cabanis noted that Schütt had observed and collected birds on his way across Angola to the Muatjanwo kingdom. Muatjanwo or Mwatjanwo appears to be a phonetic spelling of Mwata Yamvo, an area occupied by the Lunda peoples (Chanock 1985). It is very likely that the locality at which Schütt collected some birds is the place now known as Nkole-Muata-Yamvo in the Democratic Republic of Congo. However, information on Schütt's movements is so sketchy that we cannot be sure that this specimen was collected there.

Melierax Mechowi Cabanis, 1882a: 46

TL.: Angola; restricted to Malanje (Sclater 1924: 72).

Now *Melierax metabates mechowi* Cabanis, 1882. See Stresemann & Amadon 1979: 322, Brown et al. 1982: 368, Dickinson 2003: 104.

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 25740** (Acquisition B.17018) [specimen not located since 1951]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 14 January 1880. Coll.: Mechow. [S, A/R].

COMMENTS: The original description appeared first in the March issue of the *Ornithologisches Centralblatt*. One month later a slightly shorter version of the original text was published in the *Journal für Ornithologie* (Cabanis 1882b: 229). The latter has erroneously been cited as the original description by Stresemann & Amadon (1979: 322). Reichenow (1900–1901: 546) published the label data of the type.

It cannot be determined if Wilhelm Meise, when working on the ZMB types just after WWII (cf. Steinheimer 2005) had accounted for the specimen or not. Nevertheless, Meise noted on a catalogue slip the data of the bird as collected by Mechow, but without locality. However, by 1951 there was a note in the register that the specimen was missing. The specimen was also marked in the register with an asterisk, commonly used for indicating type material.

Aegialitis Mechowi Cabanis, 1884: 437

TL.: Angola; restricted to Chutes Kasonga-Lunda (see below).

Now *Charadrius marginatus mechowi* (Cabanis, 1884). See Traylor 1960: 147, Clancey 1971: 113–118, Urban et al. 1986: 237, Dickinson 2003: 135. Peters 1934: 249 (footnote) was of the opinion that *A. mechowi* would have to replace either *C. alexandrinus nigrius* or *C. a. hesperius*.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 27014** (Acquisition B.17030). Loc.: Cuango River. Date: 26 July 1880. Coll.: Mechow No. 859. [S, Mech]. **ZMB 27152** (Acquisition B.17030). Loc.: Cuango River. Date: 3 August 1880. Coll.: Mechow No. 870. [Ex, Mus].

COMMENTS: On 26 July and 3 August 1880, Mechow was camped at "Wasserfall Don Luis" (Chutes Kasonga-Lunda) on the Cuango River north of Tembo Aluma (see map in Mechow 1882). The type locality can thus be formally restricted more precisely than in Grant & Mackworth-Praed (1953: 186) to Chutes Kasonga-Lunda, Cuango River, Angola. Both ZMB specimens were originally marked in the register as the types.

Ch. [Chalcopelia] chalcospilos erlangeri Reichenow, 1902a: 134

TL.: Nord-Angola [Northern Angola].

Now *Turtur chalcospilos* (Wagler, 1827). See Peters 1937: 113 for synonymizing *erlangeri* with nominate *chalcospilos*. White 1965: 161, Urban et al. 1986: 455 and Dickinson 2003: 164 treated *Turtur chalcospilos* as monotypic.

SYNTYPE: **ZMB 50.202**. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 23 October 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 526. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: Reichenow (1902a: 134) did not refer explicitly to any type material. He just named the new subspecies based on birds (plural) from northern Angola. Any bird specimen from northern Angola available to Reichenow at the ZMB in 1902 therefore has type status. We traced a single specimen in the ZMB collections

meeting these requirements. Still, Reichenow referred to more than one bird, making the single ZMB specimen a syntype.

***Poicephalus reichenowi* Neumann, 1898: 501**

TL.: Malange und Quango [Malanje Province and Cuango]; restricted to Malanje (Sclater 1924: 201).

Now *Poicephalus meyeri reichenowi* Neumann, 1898. See Peters 1937: 228, Fry et al. 1988: 7, Dickinson 2003: 195.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 50.189**. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 1 February 1880. Coll.: Mechow No. 633. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.171**. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 3 September 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 438. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.172**. Loc.: [Province of] Malanje. Date: 5 August 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 247. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.173**. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 14 May 1878. Coll.: Schütt No. 25. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.174**. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 16 May [1878]. Coll. Schütt No. 23. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.175**. Adult male. Loc.: Malanje. Coll.: Schütt No. 63. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.176**. Adult male. Loc.: Malanje. Coll.: Schütt No. 330. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: No information on Schütt's movements is available, but Mechow was indeed at Malanje town and in the surrounding province on these dates. Neumann (1898) originally referred to nine syntypes of which specimens ZMB 50.189, ZMB 2002.171 and ZMB 2002.175 were originally indicated as syntypes on their labels. An additional syntype from Mechow's collection is in the MCZ (160972) (Peters 1943: 65).

C. [*Corythaix*] *schalowi* Reichenow, 1891: 147

TL.: Novo Redondo [Sumbe], Celis [Cela], Biké [Bihé or Bié, now Kuito], Capangombe [Kapangombe, Namibe Province], Huilla [Huíla, Namibe Province], Biballa [Bibala], Malange [Malanje], Mossamedes [Mossâmedes, now Namibe], Westufer des Tanganjika bis zum Upämba-See [western shores of Lake Tanganyika to Lake Upemba], Marungu [Marunga], Lufuku [Lufubu], Qua Mpara [probably Mpara Local Authority Forest Reserve, Tanzania], Kaué-Bach [possibly Kaulu, D.R.C.], Lualaba [D.R.C.], Lugoma-Bach [probably Luguma, D.R.C.], Lufua-Fluss [Lufua, D.R.C.], Lulenge-Bach [Lulenge, D.R.C.], Mori-Fluss an der Ostseite des Victoria Njansa [Mori River or Mori Bay on the eastern shore of Lake Victoria, Province of Nyanza]; restricted to the escarpment inland from Sumbe (Traylor 1960: 152, cf. Clancey 1963: 41).

Now *Tauraco schalowi* (Reichenow, 1891). See Dickinson 2003: 205. In Peters 1940: 4 as *Tauraco livingstonii schalowi* (Reichenow, 1891), in Fry et al. 1988: 30 as *Tauraco persa schalowi* (Reichenow, 1891).

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 24381** (Acquisition B.16215). Adult male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 285. [Ex (one wing missing), Mus]. **ZMB 26068** (Acquisition B.16995). [Adult]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 25 October 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 531. [Ex, Mus]. **ZMB 26069** (Acquisition B.16995) [not located in June 2006]. Immature. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Mechow. [?Ex, A/R]. **ZMB 26070** (Acquisition B.16995). Immature. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 8 September 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 429. [Ex, Mus]. **ZMB 27411** (Acquisition B.16995) [not located in June 2006]. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Mechow. [?Ex, A/R].

COMMENTS: Peters (1940: 4) cited the wrong page number. The name *schalowi* was first introduced to the literature on page 147 of the *Journal für Ornithologie*. The original description was based on at least five Angolan specimens, of which only three can still be located in the ZMB. Both specimens ZMB 24381 and 26068 were originally marked in the register as the types. Reichenow (1891) referred to several additional specimens from the collections of Monteiro, Anchieta, Eriksson, Böhm and Fischer, some not studied by him personally, but of which he knew from the literature. By indication these have also syntype status. Some of these additional syntypes were located, *inter alia* in the ZMB, 50.85 and 79.79 (collected by Böhm), in the BMNH, 1873.12.10.156 (collected by Monteiro; Warren 1966: 263–264), 1878.10.26.341 and 1890.7.7.44 (both collected by Anchieta), in the NMI, 2003.51.1554 (collected by Anchieta; Eric Callaghan pers. comm.), and in the Regionmuseum Västra Götaland, Sweden (formerly Älvsvborgs Länsmuseum), A220 and A221 (these skins are without localities, and undated except for 1880, collected by Eriksson; Lundevall & Ångerman 1989).

***Corythaix Schüttii* Cabanis, 1879a: 180**

TL.: Inneres des südwestlichen Afrikas [interior of south-western Africa]; restricted to Tala Mungongo Mountains (Mackworth-Praed & Grant 1953: 123–124).
Now *Tauraco schuettii schuettii* (Cabanis, 1879). See Peters 1940: 5, Fry et al. 1988: 35, Dickinson 2003: 206.
HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 24382** (Acquisition B.16216) [double registered as ZMB 50.88]. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 391. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: The description was published twice, first in the *Ornithologisches Centralblatt*, then in the *Journal für Ornithologie* (Cabanis 1879: 445). The specimen was double registered when Meise worked on the type material of the ZMB in 1950. For future citations only the older number should be used. The specimen was originally marked in the register as the type. ZMB 26245 of Mechow's collection has no type status. It arrived too late at the ZMB to be considered in the original description.

***Cercococcyx mechowi* Cabanis, 1882a: 46**

TL.: Angola; restricted to Malanje town (see below).
Now *Cercococcyx mechowi* Cabanis, 1882. See Peters 1940: 21, Fry et al. 1988: 79, Dickinson 2003: 208.
HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 25981** (Acquisition B.17004). [Immature] female. Loc.: Angola [Malianje]. Coll.: Mechow No. 975. [Ex, Mus].

COMMENTS: The original description appeared first in the March issue of the *Ornithologisches Centralblatt*. One month later a more elaborate version of the original text was published in the *Journal für Ornithologie* (Cabanis 1882b: 229). The latter was erroneously cited as the original description by Peters (1940: 21). Mechow Nos. 970 onwards are birds collected from 24 February to 16 March 1881 at Malanje; Mechow collected a specimen of *Euplectes hordeaceus* on 24 February (Mechow No. 970) and *Columba iriditorques* (Mechow No. 977) on 2 March 1881 and there is no evidence that he collected anywhere else during this period. Thus the original type locality can be formally restricted to Malanje town. Mechow collected only this single specimen that had already been recognized as the type on the ZMB label and register.

***Centropus cupreicaudus* Reichenow, 1896: 53**

TL.: Angola und Okawango [Angola and Okavango].
Now *Centropus cupreicaudus* Reichenow, 1896. See Dickinson 2003: 216. Fry et al. 1988: 95 treated *Centropus cupreicaudus* as polytypic, Peters 1940: 74 *C. cupreicaudus* as subspecies of *C. monachus*.
SYNTYPES: **ZMB 2000.5797** (Acquisition ?B.15399). [Adult on plumage]. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: Reichenow (1896) referred to birds from Angola (collection Schütt) and Okavango in the original description, thus making ZMB 50.77 (collection Fleck) from the Okavango (Nokaneng) also a syntype. Schütt's specimen has a somewhat darker tail than the Okavango specimen, but the tail is still much paler than in the closely related species *Centropus monachus*. The tails of the syntypes also have a coppery (not greenish) sheen. Other diagnostic characters of this species seen in the type specimens are the barred uppertail coverts, dark brown trailing edge to wings, forehead and mantle with shiny violet gloss and large overall size and bill.

***Colius indicus angolensis* Reichenow, 1902d: 209**

TL.: Kuanza, Huilla [Cuanza and Huila]; restricted to Cuanza (Sclater 1924: 267).
Now *Urocolius indicus lacteifrons* (Sharpe, 1892). See Schifter 1978: 355, 363. Sclater 1924: 267 considered the taxon *Colius indicus angolensis* as valid, Peters 1945: 146 and Traylor 1960: 159 as doubtfully distinct from *Urocolius indicus lacteifrons*.

SYNTYPE: **ZMB 49.327**. Loc.: Cuanza (Barraca) [see comments]. Date: 26 August 1879 [see comments]. Coll.: Mechow No. 282. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: The ZMB type specimen of *C. i. angolensis* lacks the distinct creamy-white forehead typical of *U. i. lacteifrons* explicitly referred to by Sharpe (1892: 345). Nevertheless, *Colius indicus angolensis* was placed in synonymy with *U. indicus lacteifrons* by Schifter (1978), after he had studied the type specimen, and this view was followed by Fry et al. (1988: 244) and Dickinson (2003: 278–279). Two specimens from western Angola examined by Traylor (1960) are darker than a specimen from Huíla, which in turn is paler than specimens from Namibia (Damaraland), but if this is due to a clinal variation or distinct characters we cannot say.

The ZMB specimen is one of three syntypes. In the original description, Reichenow (1902d: 210) also referred by indication to two incomplete specimens in a collection from the Angolan region of Huíla, which he knew only from the literature (Sousa 1889: 38). In 1949/1950 the ZMB specimen was marked by Meise as the type.

The locality on the label, Barraca on the Cuanza River, does not match what is known about Mechow's collector's numbers and movements in August 1879. Either the collector's number and the date, or the locality data, or both have to be considered erroneous.

Halcyon pallidiventris Cabanis, 1880e: 349

TL.: Angola; restricted to Malanje (see below).

Now *Halcyon leucocephala pallidiventris* Cabanis, 1880. See Peters 1945: 198, Fry et al. 1988: 268, Fry & Fry 1992: 150, Dickinson 2003: 287.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 24928** (Acquisition B.16206). Adult. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 503. [Ex, Mus]. **ZMB 24929** (Acquisition B.16206). Immature female [an adult on plumage]. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [Ex, Mus]. **ZMB 24930** (Acquisition B.16206). Adult female [by mistake as immature male in register]. Date: 26 September [1878]. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 268. [Ex, Mus].

COMMENTS: In the original description of 1880, Cabanis referred to new specimens from Angola acquired by the ZMB. Thus, only specimens from the Schütt acquisition are included in the type series. ZMB 26336 (not located in June 2006) and ZMB 26337 of the Mechow acquisition (B.16986) have no type status. For the priority of publication see *Francolinus (Sclerophtera) Schuetti* Cabanis, 1880. There is no information on Schütt's movements available. Reichenow (1902d: 279), however, gave the type data of Schütt's specimens as Malanje, collected in September and November (1878), so that the type locality can be formally restricted to Malanje according to lost original label data. Specimens ZMB 24928-24930 were originally marked in the register as the types.

Eurystomus afer pulcherrimus Neumann, 1905: 186

TL.: Malanje [Malandje].

Now *Eurystomus glaucurus pulcherrimus* Neumann, 1905. See Peters 1945: 245 and Dickinson 2003: 282. Fry et al. 2003: 354 considered *E. g. pulcherrimus* synonymous with *Eurystomus glaucurus suahelicus* Neumann, 1905.

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 35598**. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 1 September 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 403. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: Mechow was indeed at Malanje (town) on this date, so we can confirm the type locality. Neumann (1905: 186) referred explicitly to a single specimen so that specimens ZMB 2002.362 to 2002.367 and 2000.6718 have no type status. The holotype was subsequently marked as the type on registration several years after acquisition.

The types of *Eurystomus glaucurus suahelicus* and *E. g. pulcherrimus* differ only in nuances of colouration of the cheeks, upperparts and tail tips (in *E. g. pulcherrimus* the upperparts are lighter than in *E. g. suahe-*

licus and have a touch of bluish-grey on the feather tips, the upper tail coverts are more intense cobalt-blue compared with *E. g. suahelicus*; in *E. g. pulcherrimus* the cheeks are paler than in the Eastern race), but cannot be safely distinguished without direct comparison with one another.

***Upupa africana major* Reichenow, 1879a: 72**

TL.: Umgegend von Malanje [surroundings of Malanje].

Now *Upupa epops africana* Bechstein, 1811. See below. Salvin 1892: 14, Sclater 1924: 232 and Peters 1945: 248-249 did not account for Reichenow's name in their lists of synonyms.

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 24051** (Acquisition B.15402). Adult male. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 19 May 1878. Coll.: Schütt No. 38. Iris: brown. Stomach contents: insects. Habitat: tree-savanna ("Catepabusch" = Catepa is a district of Malanje). Native name: Piapia. [Ex, Sch].

COMMENTS: The name *Upupa africana major* is preoccupied by *Upupa major* Brehm (1855: 78), for the Common Hoopoe population of the Nile valley. Reichenow's name is therefore a junior homonym. It is also a junior synonym of *Upupa epops africana* Bechstein, 1811: 172 for the Hoopoe population south and east of the tropical forest belt of Central Africa (Peters 1945: 249). No morphological difference between the Angolan type specimen and other ZMB specimens from the savannas of East and South Africa has been found. The specimens ZMB 2000.5803, 2000.5808 and 2000.5809 from Malanje and Cuango in Mechow's collection have no type status. Reichenow (1879) referred only to Schütt's material in the original description. In a paper published later that year, Reichenow (1879b: 3) clearly indicated that he had seen only a single specimen collected near Malanje. The holotype was originally marked in the register as the type.

***Bycanistes subquadratus* Cabanis & Schütt, 1880: 350, pl. 1**

TL.: Flussgehölze Mona Hongola [Riverine forest, Mona Hongola].

Now *Bycanistes subcylindricus subquadratus* Cabanis & Schütt, 1880. See Peters 1945: 269 and Dickinson 2003: 301 (but see below for authorship). Sclater 1924: 226 considered *B. subquadratus* synonymous with *B. subcylindricus*. Fry et al. 1988: 408 placed the species in the genus *Ceratogymna*.

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 24531** (Acquisition B.16209). Adult male. Loc.: Mona Hongola [see comments]. Date: December 1878. Coll.: Schütt. [Ex, Mus, A/R].

COMMENTS: The original description is to be considered as authored by both Cabanis and Schütt because Schütt had sent a descriptive note on the appearance of the hornbill that was included by Cabanis in the original publication (cf. ICBN 1999, articles 50.1 and 50.2). The type locality Mona Hongola is not shown on any map or listed in any gazetteer for Angola. Chapin (1954) identified it as a place just east of Mona Quimbundo and near the Chicapa River. Schütt was at Mona Quimbundo until May 1879, and quite likely went to the Chicapa River during this time, as the exploration of the river was part of his mission to Angola. Mona Hongola is unlikely to be near the Cuango River, as suggested by Crawford-Cabral & Mesquitela (1989). The specimen was originally marked in the register as the type.

***Buccanodon anchietae rex* Neumann, 1908a: 47**

TL.: Duque de Bragança [Calandula].

Now *Stactolaema anchietae rex* (Neumann, 1908). See Peters 1948: 43, Hall 1960b: 414 (in the genus *Buccanodon*), Fry et al. 1988: 425, Dickinson 2003: 307.

PARATYPES: **ZMB 26349** (Acquisition B.17012). Loc.: [Province of] Malanje. Date: 07 August 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 315. [Ex, Mech]. **ZMB 26470** (Acquisition B.17012). Loc.: Cuango River [see below]. Date: 21 June 1880. Coll.: Mechow No. 818. [Ex, Mech].

COMMENTS: The holotype, a specimen from W. J. Ansorge's collection from Calandula (Duque de Bragança),

formerly in Walter Rothschild's museum at Tring, is today at the AMNH (646125) (Greenway 1978: 225). A Schütt specimen in the ZMB (25909) has no type status. Mechow was on route to the Cuango River in June 1880 but according to his itinerary did not actually reach the river until 19 July (Mechow 1882).

***Pogonorhynchus frontatus* Cabanis, 1880e: 351, pl. 2, fig. 1**

TL.: Angola.

Now *Tricholaema frontata* (Cabanis, 1880). See Fry et al. 1988: 447, Dickinson 2003: 308. Peters 1948: 53 treated the taxon as a subspecies of *Tricholaema diademata*.

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 24530** (Acquisition B.16236). Male [immature in Cabanis 1880]. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 445. [Ex (head missing), Mus].

COMMENTS: In the original description, Cabanis (1880) explicitly referred to only a single immature male specimen in Schütt's Angolan collection.

***Dendromus permistus angolensis* Neumann, 1904: 393**

TL.: Angola.

Now *Campethera cailliautii permista* (Reichenow, 1876) x *C. c. nyansae* (Neumann, 1900). See below. Peters 1948: 121 synonymized *D. p. angolensis* with *C. permista* and treated *C. permista* as a species in its own right.

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 26051** (Acquisition B. 16231). Adult female. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 110. [M, Mus].

COMMENTS: Neumann's (1904: 393) original description was based on a single female bird from Angola, without precise locality data, although an additional male bird was in the ZMB collection at the time (ZMB 26050, now considered lost). The holotype was marked in the register as the type. Chapin (1939: 572–573) did not recognize *C. p. angolensis* as a valid form; he apparently could not see any colour nor morphometric difference in the North-Angolan population. Chapin, however, based his assumption on newly collected material from the region rather than on Neumann's type specimen. New investigations have now revealed that the holotype is from an interbreeding population of *Campethera cailliautii permista* (Reichenow, 1876) and *Campethera cailliautii nyansae* (Neumann, 1900) (cf. subspecies distributions in Fry et al. 1988: 528 and ICBN 1999, article 1.3.3., for exclusion of hybrids from the provisions of the Code). Prigogine (1987) showed in his thorough study on hybrids of *Campethera cailliautii* that there was a complex zone of hybridisation in central-north Angola, without actually referring to the ZMB type specimen or the name *Dendromus permistus angolensis* Neumann, 1904. The back of the holotype is entirely unmarked green – one of the main characteristics of *C. c. permista* – except for the mantle, which shows whitish buff spots similar to *C. c. nyansae* (cf. Winkler et al. 1995: 234). The forehead of the female has prominent white spots on dark umber brown as shown in the female syntype of *C. c. permista* (ZMB 22388). However, the throat and upper breast is not barred, but marked with heart-like spots, closely resembling the features of the female holotype of *C. c. nyansae* (ZMB 33088). The lower breast and belly is barred with larger white and smaller brown stripes, unlike typical *C. c. permista*. We believe that this intermediate specimen with its mixed characteristics was collected in the watershed of the Cassai River in Lunda Norte, the most north-eastern point in Angola where Schütt collected.

***Mesopicos namaquus* var. *angolensis* Reichenow, 1902d: 190**

TL.: Malanje und Uhehe [Malandje and Uhehe (region between the Great Ruaha River and Mahenge, Tanzania)]; restricted to Malanje (Sclater 1924: 301).

Now *Dendropicos namaquus namaquus* (A. A. H. Lichtenstein, 1793). See Peters 1948: 222.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 50.52** (Acquisition ?B.16227). Male. Loc.: slightly south of Malanje. Date: 6 June 1878. Coll.: Schütt No. 1. Iris: red. Bill: black. Comment by Schütt: Moustache and rear supercilium connected white. [S, Sch]. **ZMB 73.1** (Acquisition ?B.16227). Male. Loc.: Malanje. Date: [1878]. Coll.: Schütt No. 80. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: Not much is known of Schütt's collecting activities. If the collection number 1 is correct and the specimen was indeed his first Angolan bird to be collected then he obtained all further birds from Malanje on his return journey in 1878, after he had been to the province of Lunda Norte. Specimen ZMB 50.52 was marked by Meise in 1950 as the type. Additional syntypes are ZMB 73.8 and ZMB 73.9 collected by Stierling hence the two type localities Malanje and Uhehe in the original description.

***Prionops poliocephala angolica* Grote, 1939: 182**

TL.: Malange [Malanje Province].

Now *Prionops plumatus poliocephalus* (Stanley, 1814). See White 1962: 9, Fry et al. 2000: 489 (as "angolus"), Dickinson 2003: 456. Rand 1960b: 311 considered Grote's taxon as a valid subspecies of *Prionops plumata* [sic].

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 49.211**. Loc.: [Province of] Malanje. Date: 21 August 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 364. [S, Mech].

PARATYPES: **ZMB 2002.655**. Loc.: Casucalla, Quanga River [= ? Cassacala rapids, Cuanza River]. Date: 20 August 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 265 [S, Mech]. **ZMB 2000.6368**. Loc.: Cambo River. Date: 21 June 1880. Coll.: Mechow No. 815. [S, Mech]. **ZMB 2000.6369**. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 27 August 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 390. [S, Mech]. **ZMB 2000.6370** (Acquisition B.16141). Male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 78. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2000.6371** (Acquisition B.16141). Adult female. Loc.: Angola. Date: 15 August 1878. Coll.: Schütt No. 68. Comment: [?own] green-bluish white egg with red dots. [S, Sch]. **ZMB 2000.6372** (Acquisition B.16141). Male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 484. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2000.6373** (Acquisition B.16141). Male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 81. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2000.6374** (Acquisition B.16141). Female. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 82. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2000.6375** (Acquisition B.16141). Female. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 74. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2000.6376** (Acquisition B.16141). Female. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 75. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: Sclater (1930: 597) considered the gender of the genus *Prionops* to be female according to its Greek origin. However, article 30.1.4.3 (ICZN 1999) demands that all compound genus-group names ending in *-ops* are to be treated as masculine, regardless of their derivation or of their treatment by their authors (cf. David & Gosselin 2002: 260–261). An additional specimen, ZMB 2000.6377, is an arguable paratype as it has no data other than the locality Angola.

***Sigmodus retzii nigricans* Neumann, 1899a: 90**

TL.: Malange nördlich des Quanza [Malanje Province north of the Cuanza River].

Now *Prionops retzii nigricans* (Neumann, 1899). See Rand 1960b: 313, White 1962: 11, Fry et al. 2000: 497, Dickinson 2003: 457.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 26378** (Acquisition B.16946). Loc.: Malanje. Date: 26 March 1880. Coll.: Mechow No. 721. [M, Mech]. **ZMB 49.208**. Loc.: [Province of] Malanje. Date: 15 August 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 343. [S, Mech]. **ZMB 2000.6359** (Acquisition B.16142). [Immature on plumage] male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 304. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2000.6360** (Acquisition B.16142). [Adult on plumage] female. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 70. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2000.6361**. [Immature on plumage]. Loc.: [Province of] Malanje. Date: 23 August 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 377. [S, Mech]. **ZMB 2000.6362**. [Immature on plumage]. Loc.: [Province of] Malanje. Date: 25 August 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 382. [S, Mech]. **ZMB 2000.6363**. [Adult on plumage]. Loc.: [Province of] Malanje. Date: 20 August 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 362. [S, Mech]. **ZMB 2000.6364**. [Adult on plumage]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 11 November 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 559. [S, Mech]. **ZMB 2000.6365**. [Adult on plumage]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 10 January 1880. Coll.: Mechow No. 610. [S, Mech]. **ZMB 2000.6366**. [Adult on plumage]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 11 December 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 586. [S, Mech]. **ZMB 2000.6367**. [Adult on plumage]. Loc.: [Province or town of] Malanje. Coll.: Mechow. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: Neumann (1899: 90) referred to a series of eleven specimens from Mechow's and Schütt's collection as the type material. Specimen ZMB 49.208 was marked as the lectotype by Meise but this was never published so we consider all eleven specimens as syntypes.

***Dryoscopus cubla occidentalis* Neumann, 1899b: 413**

TL.: Malange und Pungo Andongo [Malanje and Pungo Andongo].

Now *Dryoscopus cubla hamatus* Hartlaub, 1863. See Reichenow 1903: 594.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 26380** (Acquisition B.16943). Adult male. Loc.: Cuango River. Date: August [1880]. Coll.: Mechow. [Ex, Mus]. **ZMB 50.352** [not located in June 2006]. Adult male. Loc.: [Province of] Malanje. Date: 6 August 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 312. [Ex, A/R]. **ZMB 2000.4753**. Adult female. Loc.: Malanje [= Pungo Andongo, Malanje Province]. Date: 16 June 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 199. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2000.4756**. Adult male. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 7 October 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 493. [S, Mus]. **ZMB ?** [not located in June 2006]. Loc.: Pungo Andongo. Date: [April–June 1879]. Coll.: Mechow. [?M/Ex/S, data from Neumann 1899]. **ZMB 2000.4754** (Acquisition B.16943). Adult female. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 8 June 1878. Coll.: Schütt No. 5. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2000.4755** (Acquisition B.16943). Adult female. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 3 June 1878. Coll.: Schütt No. 97 [this number is probably incorrect]. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2000.4779** (Acquisition B.15407). Adult male. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 16 June 1878. Coll.: Schütt No. 18. Iris: very light yellow. [S, Sch].

COMMENTS: Neumann (1899: 413) based the new description on eight specimens from Malanje and Pungo Andongo (Mechow and Schütt collections). We include also ZMB 26380 from the Cuango River, Lunda Norte, in the type series as this would have been the eighth specimen of this taxon available to Neumann at the ZMB in 1899.

***Lanius humeralis conicus* Reichenow, 1902b: 258**

TL.: Angola bis zum Seengebiet [Angola to the Great Lakes]; restricted to Malanje (Sclater 1930: 609).

Now *Lanius collaris capelli* (Bocage, 1879). See Rand 1960b: 362. Sclater 1930: 609 treated the taxon as a valid subspecies of *L. collaris*.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 27006** (Acquisition B.16949). [Adult on plumage]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 7 November 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 551. [M, Mech]. **ZMB 27008** (Acquisition B.16949). Juvenile. Loc.: Malanje. Date: [Spring 1881]. Coll.: Mechow No. 989a. [M, Mus]. **ZMB 49.188**. [Adult on plumage]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 15 September 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 443. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2000.6327**. [Adult on plumage]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 17 April 1880. Coll.: Mechow No. 766. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2000.6328**. [Adult on plumage]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 27 November 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 571. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2000.6329**. [Adult on plumage]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 10 November 1880 [error for February 1880]. Coll.: Mechow No. 643. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2000.6330**. Juvenile. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 21 September 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 457. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 24845** (Acquisition B.16150). Adult female. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [M, Mus]. **ZMB 24846** (Acquisition B.16150). Juvenile. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [M, Mus]. **ZMB 24847** (Acquisition B.16150). Juvenile. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [M, Mus]. **ZMB 2000.6331**. Pullus. Loc.: Malanje. Coll.: Schütt. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: No collection or specific type material is named in the original description. The type locality was given as Angola to Lake Victoria and Tanganyika. However, Reichenow (1903: 610) subsequently referred to the original type material. He listed Angolan specimens from Mechow's and Schütt's collection dated from April, June, September and November, and Tanzanian birds (Bukoba) from Emin Pasha's collection dated January and November (these latter syntypes from Pasha have not been traced in the ZMB). We exclude ZMB 27007 from the syntypical series as it was collected in late October, which was not listed as a collecting date in Reichenow (1903).

***Oriolus larvatus angolensis* Neumann, 1905: 236**

TL.: Malange [Malanje].

Now *Oriolus larvatus angolensis* Neumann, 1905. See Fry et al. 2000: 510, Dickinson 2003: 488. Greenway 1962: 132 synonymized the taxon with *Oriolus larvatus rolleti* Salvadori, 1864.

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 26355**. [Adult]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 25 August 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 380. [Ex, Mus].

COMMENTS: Mechow was indeed at Malanje town on this date, confirming the type locality. The specimen was not marked as the type in the register.

***Tchitrea ignea* Reichenow, 1901: 285**

TL.: Angola; restricted to Lunda Norte (Meise 1968: 11).

Now *Terpsiphone rufiventer ignea* (Reichenow, 1901). See White 1963: 39, Meise 1968: 11, Traylor 1986c: 481, Urban et al. 1997: 543, Dickinson 2003: 498.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 25643** (Acquisition B.16138). Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 352. [Ex, Mus]. **ZMB 25644** (Acquisition B.16138). Adult male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 457. [Ex, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.640** (Acquisition B.16139). Adult male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 465. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: In the register ZMB 25643 and 25644 were marked by Meise as the types.

***Terpsiphone plumbeiceps* Reichenow, 1898: 275**

TL.: Pungo Andongo, Malange [Malanje], Quango in Angola [Cuango River], Odimbora in Damara [Ochimbora, West Namibia], Marungu westlich des Tanganyika [Marungu highlands west of the Lake Tanganyika, Southeast Democratic Republic of Congo] und Zomba in Nyassa-Land [South Malawi]; restricted to Malanje (Sclater 1930: 434).

Now *Terpsiphone viridis plumbeiceps* Reichenow, 1898. See Hall 1960b: 426–427, Traylor 1986c: 485, Urban et al. 1997: 533, Dickinson 2003: 499.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 27793** (Acquisition B.16939). [In register as adult male]. Loc.: Cambo River, Malanje Province [date and collection number would refer to Malanje town as collection locality]. Date: 6 November 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 549. [M, Mech]. **ZMB 2002.641**. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 22 September 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 462. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.642**. Male. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 09 October 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 503. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.643**. Loc.: [Province of] Malanje. Date: 04 August 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 245. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.644**. Male. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 25 September 1897 [error for 1879]. Coll.: Mechow No. 422. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.645**. Male. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 6 July 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 229. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.646**. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 27 July 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 236. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.647**. Male. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 17 September 1879. Coll.: Mechow. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.648**. Male. Loc.: Cuango River. Date: 27 July 1878. Coll.: Mechow [error for Schütt] No. 52. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.649**. Male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 51. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.650**. Male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 300. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: Only one of the Angolan syntypes was found in the register, but was not indicated as a type. However, most specimen labels indicate type status. Specimen ZMB 2002.648 has data that do not fit with what is known about Mechow's movements. We assume that Schütt was actually the collector. Additional syntypes are ZMB 28737 collected by A. W. Eriksson, ZMB 31170 and 2002.651 collected by I. Whyte, ZMB 2002.652 and 2002.653 in Böhm's and, depending on acquisition date, ZMB 2002.654 in R. B. Sharpe's collection.

***Pentheres insignis* Cabanis, 1880c: 143**

TL.: West-Afrika [West Africa]; restricted to Malanje (Sclater 1930: 641).

Now *Parus leucomelas insignis* (Cabanis, 1880). See Snow 1967: 101, Fry et al. 2000: 98, Dickinson 2003: 523 (all cite the junior description and therefore give the author's name without parentheses; see below).

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 24931** (Acquisition B.16155) [lost in WWII]. Adult male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [M, A/R]. **ZMB 24932** (Acquisition B.16155) [lost in WWII]. Adult female. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [M, A/R]. **ZMB 24933** (Acquisition B.16155) [lost in WWII]. Adult female. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [M, A/R]. **ZMB 34764** (Acquisition 15424). Adult male. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 01 June 1878. Coll.: Schütt No. 84. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: The original description was repeated in the *Journal für Ornithologie* (Cabanis 1880f: 419–420), where the same species name was cited in combination with the genus *Parus*, while the subgenus *Pentheres* was given in parentheses. However, in the earlier description the species name was published in combination with the genus *Pentheres* only. Therefore the correct citation must present the author's name in parentheses if the species name is combined with any genus other than *Pentheres* (cf. ICBN 1999, article 51.3). The type locality was restricted to Malanje by Sclater (1930: 641), following Reichenow (1905: 513) who listed the data from Schütt's specimens among the data from many other specimens (Snow 1967: 101). Specimens ZMB

24931, 24932 and 24933, and most of the mounted specimens of the tit family were destroyed by an explosive shell during WWII (Steinheimer 2003). Mechow's specimens ZMB 34763, 34765 and 34766 have no type status.

***Dryodromas melanurus* Cabanis, 1882c: 91**

TL.: Angola; restricted to Mona Quimbundo (Irwin 1990: 54).

Now *Cisticola melanurus* (Cabanis, 1882). See Traylor 1986a: 111, Urban et al. 1997: 198, Dickinson 2003: 555.

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 26044** (Acquisition B.16122). Adult male. Loc.: Angola. Date: [between July 1878 and May 1879]. Coll.: Schütt. [Ex, Mus].

COMMENTS: Traylor (1986: 111) and Urban et al. (1997: 198) cited Cabanis (1882d: 349) but that number of *Journal für Ornithologie* was not published before July 1882 whereas the *Ornithologisches Centralblatt* was issued on 1 June 1882. Both papers include a report on the May meeting of the German Ornithological Society in which Cabanis presented the new description to the public. The genus name *Cisticola* is masculine, *melanurus* a latinized Greek adjective for black-tailed, thus the ending *-urus* in the species name (David & Gossein 2002a: 28, 2002b: 262). The holotype was originally marked as the type in the register. Lynes (1930: 647) believed that the taxon *Dryodromas melanurus* Cabanis, 1882, would systematically belong near *Apalis* and allies, but its colour patterns and proportions are those of a true *Cisticola*.

***Andropadus gracilis* Cabanis, 1880d: 174**

TL.: Angola.

Now *Andropadus gracilis* Cabanis, 1880. See Rand 1960a: 253 (where treated in the genus *Pycnonotus*), Keith et al. 1992: 290, Dickinson 2003: 569.

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 24935** (Acquisition B.16169) [not traced since WWII]. Adult male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [M, A/R].

COMMENTS: By 1949–1950 the specimen had disappeared and could not be traced by Meise. It was, however, originally marked in the register as the type. An illustration of the type was published in 1881 (Cabanis 1881d: pl. IV, fig. 2).

***Trichophorus flavigula* Cabanis, 1880d: 174**

TL.: Angola.

Now *Chlorocichla flavigula* (Cabanis, 1880). See Rand 1960a: 261, Keith et al. 1992: 316, Dickinson 2003: 570.

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 24936** (Acquisition B.16171). Immature male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 454. [Ex, Mus].

COMMENTS: The holotype is in very poor condition. The specimen was originally marked in the register as the type. The type was illustrated in 1881 (Cabanis 1881c: pl. III).

***Trichophorus flaveolus* Cabanis, 1880d: 174**

***Criniger cabanisi* Sharpe, 1882: 83 (nom. nov.)**

TL.: Angola.

Now *Phyllastrephus cabanisi cabanisi* (Sharpe, 1882). See Sharpe 1882: 83, Rand 1960a: 269 (as a subspecies of *P. fischeri*), Keith et al. 1992: 335, Dickinson 2003: 571.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 24937** (Acquisition B.16170). Male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 378. [Ex, Mus]. **ZMB 24938** (Acquisition B.16170) [not traced in June 2006]. Female. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [M, A/R]. **ZMB 24992** (Acquisition B.16170). Adult female. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [M, Mus].

COMMENTS: *Trichophorus flaveolus* Cabanis, 1880, is preoccupied by *Trichophorus flaveolus* Gould, 1836: 6. *Criniger cabanisi* Sharpe, 1882, is a replacement name for the primary homonym and has the same name-bearing types (cf. ICZN 1999, article 72.7). Sherborn (1934: 309) pointed out that, despite the year 1881 on the title page of volume 6 of the *Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum*, the actual date of publication was 25 March 1882. Specimen ZMB 24937 was originally marked in the register as the type.

P. [Peliocichla] Schuetti Cabanis, 1882e: 319

TL.: Malange und am Fuss des Cahange Passes [Malanje and the foothills of the Cahange pass]; restricted to Malanje (Sclater 1930: 440).

Now *Turdus libonyanus verreauxi* Bocage, 1869. See Reichenow 1905: 693, Hall 1960b: 428, Ripley 1964: 184. Sclater 1930: 440 treated *Turdus libonyanus schuetti* as valid.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 25144** (Acquisition B.16110; double registration ZMB 24991) [not located since WWII]. Adult female. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [M, A/R]. **ZMB 26082** (Acquisition B.16927). Loc.: Malanje. Date: 7 September 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 427. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: Both specimens were originally marked as the types in the register. The original description gives the correct ZMB registration numbers. However, there is evidently some confusion with the registration of these specimens. Although ZMB 26082 is credited to Schütt as the collector in the register, the place, date and collector's number suggest that it was collected by Mechow. The acquisition book and the label data also refer to Mechow as collector. Specimen ZMB 2000.1903, also collected by Mechow (no. 420) at Malanje, dated 5 September 1879, has no type status. This skin was probably overlooked by Cabanis, who studied only the two (formerly) mounted specimens. Specimens ZMB 25144 and ZMB 25143 were acquisitioned under one number and species name. The different specific nature of the two specimens was only discovered subsequently. Both birds were also accidentally registered twice. We make an exception here in withdrawing the earlier number for any reference use as it was the more recent number that was cited in the original description. The type locality was given as the foothills of the Cahange pass [perhaps Calanga] and Malanje, later restricted to Malanje by Sclater (1930: 440) according to published label data (Reichenow 1905: 694).

P. [Peliocichla] Bocagei Cabanis, 1882e: 320

TL.: Angola.

Now *Turdus pelios bocagei* (Cabanis, 1882). See Hall 1960b: 427–428, Urban et al. 1997: 39, Dickinson 2003: 666 and Collar 2005: 657. Ripley 1964: 180 included the taxon in the former species complex of *T. olivaceus*.

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 25143** (Acquisition B.16110; double registration ZMB 24990). Adult male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 263. [Ex, Mus].

COMMENTS: This specimen and ZMB 25144 were acquisitioned under one number and species name, and it was accidentally registered twice. We make an exception here in conserving the more recent number for future use as this was the number that was cited in the original description. The reference to the new name on page 318 (Cabanis 1882e) is a *nomen nudum*.

Thamnobia munda Cabanis, 1880c: 143

TL.: West-Afrika [West Africa]; restricted to Malanje (Sclater 1930: 482).

Now *Cercotrichas leucophrys munda* (Cabanis, 1880). See Keith et al. 1992: 478 (as Turdidae), Dickinson 2003: 679 (as Muscicapidae). Hall 1960b: 430 and Ripley 1964: 21 included *T. munda* as a subspecies of *Erythropygia leucophrys* in the subfamily Turdinae.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 24696** (Acquisition B.16119) [not located since WWII]. Male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [M, A/R]. **ZMB 24697** (Acquisition B.15427) [not located since WWII]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: June [1878]. Coll.: Schütt. [M, A/R].

COMMENTS: Specimen ZMB 27794, once labelled as the holotype, has no type status. It was collected by Mechow in April 1880, and was acquired by the ZMB in November 1881 – January 1882, whereas the original diagnosis of the new taxon was presented on 6 September 1880 based on the Schütt specimens named above. Schütt's specimens, marked as types in the register, are considered lost. An illustration of one of the type specimens was published in 1881 (Cabanis 1881d: pl. IV, fig. 3).

***Myrmecocichla arnotti harterti* Neunzig, 1926: 754**

TL.: Malange [Malanje town].

Now *Myrmecocichla arnotti harterti* Neunzig, 1926. See Ripley 1964: 118, Keith et al. 1992: 552, Dickinson 2003: 687 (given as *M. arnotii*, see below).

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 27683** (Acquisition B.16929). [Adult male on plumage]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 3 November 1879.

Coll.: Mechow. [Ex, Mus].

COMMENTS: Tristram (1869: 206) originally spelled the name *arnotti*, i.e. the genitive of the latinized name Arnott, although he based his new description on a specimen that had been sent to Britain by a David Arnot, a law agent and advisor to the Griqua Chief N. Waterboer. Winterbottom & Skead (1965: 147) therefore suggested that the correct spelling of the species name should be *M. arnoti*. Nevertheless, article 32.5.1 (ICZN 1999) explicitly states that incorrect original spellings may be corrected only when "there is, without recourse to any external source of information, clear evidence of an inadvertent error, such as a lapsus calami or a copyist's or printer's error." Tristram (1869: 206) named the discoverer of the species as a "Mr. Arnott", so that without recourse to external information one would not know the correct spelling of David Arnot. The species name must therefore remain *M. arnotti*. Dickinson (2003: 687) erroneously used *M. arnotii* (see also ICZN 1999, article 33.4 for the use of *-ii* for *-i*).

After its entry in the acquisition book, the ZMB staff realized that this bird was different from other ZMB material, entering it as *Myrmecocichla nigra* var. in the register book. But it was another 45 years until the subspecies was formally described as new to science. Two other specimens from Mechow's collection, ZMB 27682 and 2000.3701, are an immature female and a male of *Myrmecocichla arnotti harterti*; however, these were not consulted for the original description and were wrongly labelled as *Myrmecocichla nigra*. Both show some white feathers on the chin and crown typical of *M. arnotti*. The immature birds of the subspecies *Myrmecocichla arnotti harterti* are very difficult to identify as they lack most white on the primary coverts. Further specimens from the Schütt and Mechow collections are tentatively identified as *Myrmecocichla nigra* and are without type status.

***Dioptrornis brunnea* Cabanis, 1886: pl. 1, fig. 1**

TL.: Angola (in plate index, p. vi, *Journal für Ornithologie* for 1886, volume 34); restricted to Pungo Andongo (Reichenow 1903: 439).

Now *Melaenornis brunneus brunneus* (Cabanis, 1886). See Traylor 1986b: 304, Urban et al. 1997: 438, Dickinson 2003: 689.

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 27905** (Acquisition B.16938). Female. Loc.: Pungo Andongo. Date: 10 June 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 175. Iris: black. Bill: black. Legs: black. [Ex, Mus, A/R].

COMMENTS: The original description dates from plate I in the *Journal für Ornithologie*, volume 34 (1886) which was probably distributed with the January issue, although the plate index (p. vi), giving the type locality, dates from October 1886. The accompanying text description was published subsequently in 1887 (Cabanis 1887: 92–93), giving the name as *Bradyornis (Dioptrornis) brunnea*. The holotype was originally marked as the type in the register.

***Alseonax angolensis* Reichenow, 1903: 458**

TL.: Angola.

Now *Muscicapa adusta subadusta* (Shelley, 1897). See Urban et al. 1997: 477, Dickinson 2003: 692. Traylor 1986b: 329 recognized *M. adusta angolensis* as valid.

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 2000.6537** (Acquisition B.16133). [Juvenile on plumage] male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 348. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: The specimen was neither properly registered, nor indicated as the type in the register. Reichenow (1903) referred to a single specimen from Schütt's collection which, according to acquisition references, included only this specimen of *Muscicapa adusta*.

***Cinnyris gutturalis saturator* Reichenow, 1891: 160**

TL.: Angola; restricted to Malanje (see below).

Now *Chalcomitra senegalensis saturator* (Reichenow, 1891). See Fry et. al. 2000: 194, Dickinson 2003: 707. Rand 1967: 235 and Cheke & Mann 2001: 236 synonymized *C. g. saturator* with *Nectarinia senegalensis gutturalis*.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 26428** (Acquisition B.16955). Young male. Loc.: Cafucalla [= ? Cassacala]. Date: 19 August 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 254. [M, Mus]. **ZMB 49.270**. Adult male. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 7 January 1880. Coll.: Mechow. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.620** (Acquisition B.16163). Adult male. Loc.: Angola. Date: [1878]. Coll.: Schütt No. 85. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.621** (Acquisition B.16163). Adult male. Loc.: Angola. Date: [1878]. Coll.: Schütt No. 49. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.622** (Acquisition B.16163). Immature male. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 28 June [1878]. Coll.: Schütt No. 24. Iris: brown. Comment: breast patch like *C. gutturalis* males; [belly] (smoked) brown, not shiny, with yellow spots; perhaps young from last year's season. [S, Sch]. **ZMB 2002.623** (Acquisition B.16163). Adult male. Loc.: Malanje. Date: [1878]. Schütt No. 248. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: The original description gave only Angola as the type locality, without date or collector details. At the time of Reichenow's description, however, only specimens of *Chalcomitra senegalensis* from Angola collected by Mechow and Schütt were available at the ZMB, none of which was marked as the type in the register. Reichenow (1905: 467) gave further data on the collecting localities of Schütt's and Mechow's specimens, however, without formally restricting the type locality. We follow Reichenow's published data and restrict the type locality to Malanje town.

***Chalcomitra deminuta* Cabanis, 1880c: 143**

TL.: Angola; restricted to Malanje (Sclater 1930: 699).

Now *Chalcomitra amethystina deminuta* Cabanis, 1880. See Rand 1967: 234 (in the genus *Nectarinia*), Fry et al. 2000: 189, Cheke & Mann 2001: 233, Dickinson 2003: 707.

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 24934** (Acquisition B.16162) [not traced since WWII]. Adult male. Loc.: Angola. Date: [June (1878) in Reichenow 1905]. Coll.: Schütt. [M, A/R].

COMMENTS: The publication in the September issue of *Ornithologisches Centralblatt* has priority over the October issue of the *Journal für Ornithologie* where a similar description was published (Cabanis 1880f: 419). Two lost and three extant Mechow specimens at the ZMB 25751 (lost mount), 25752 (lost mount), 2002.5933 (skin), 2002.5934 (skin) and 2000.5935 (skin) have no type status.

***C. [Cinnyris] a. [affinis] angolensis* Reichenow, 1899a: 171**

***C. [Cinnyris] affinis kuanzae* Reichenow, 1899b: 192 (nom. nov.)**

TL.: Angola; restricted to Malanje (Sclater 1930: 693).

Now *Cinnyris venustus falkensteini* Fischer & Reichenow, 1884. See Rand 1967: 250 (in the genus *Nectarinia*), Fry et al. 2000: 288, Cheke & Mann 2001: 310. Sclater 1930: 693 had previously stated that *C. v. kuanzae* is hardly separable from *C. v. falkensteini*.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 27549** (Acquisition B.16956). [Adult male]. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Mechow. [M, A/R]. **ZMB 27550** (Acquisition B.16956). Adult male. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 25 February 1880. Coll.: Mechow No. 663. [M, Mus]. **ZMB 27551** (Acquisition B.16956) [not located since WWII]. Juvenile. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Mechow. [M, A/R]. **ZMB 2002.572**. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 29 February 1880. Coll.: Mechow No. 683. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.570** (Acquisition B.15410). Adult male. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 23 May 1878. Coll.: Schütt No. 48. Iris: blackish brown. [S, Sch]. **ZMB 2002.571**. Adult male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 424. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 2002.573**. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 493. [S, Mus].

COMMENTS: At the time of Reichenow's description, the only Angolan specimens at the ZMB were those collected by Mechow and Schütt. Some of the specimens were already marked as the types in the acquisition book. The species name *C. angolensis* Reichenow, 1899a, is preoccupied by *Cinnyris angolensis* Lesson, 1830: 295, a junior synonym of *Nectarinia rubescens rubescens* (Vieillot, 1819) (cf. Rand 1967: 233). Reichenow (1899b: 192) himself replaced the junior homonym *C. a. angolensis* Reichenow, 1899a, within weeks of its first publication by the replacement name *C. a. kuanzae* Reichenow, 1899b, which is today, however, considered to be a junior synonym of *C. v. falkensteini* Fischer & Reichenow, 1884: 56. The orange wash on the breast varies among different specimens so we consider this variation to be individual rather than subspecific.

***Sycobrotus amaurocephalus* Cabanis, 1880e: 349, pl. 3, fig. 1**

TL.: [no type locality given]; restricted to Malanje (Shelley 1905b: 370).

Now *Ploceus bicolor amaurocephalus* (Cabanis, 1880). See Moreau 1962: 54, Dickinson 2003: 723, Fry et al. 2004: 184.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 24528** (Acquisition B. 16193). Adult male. Loc.: Malanje. Coll.: Schütt No. 302. [Ex, Mus, A/R].

ZMB 24529 (Acquisition B. 16193). Female. Loc.: Malanje. Coll.: Schütt. [Ex, Mus].

COMMENTS: Although the annual meeting of the German Ornithological Society in late May 1880 was reported in the *Ornithologisches Centralblatt* (Müller 1880: 110–111, 119–120), no original description of Angolan birds was published therein. Only the more extended report on the meeting in the *Journal für Ornithologie* gave Cabanis' names and diagnoses of the new birds from Schütt's collection, originally presented at the annual meeting.

***Euplectes Gierowii* Cabanis, 1880a: 6**

TL.: Angola; restricted to Cuango River, Malanje Province (Bocage 1893: 13).

Now *Euplectes gierowii gierowii* Cabanis, 1880. See Moreau 1962: 66, Dickinson 2003: 725, Fry et al. 2004: 227.

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 24389** (Acquisition B.16186). Adult male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [Ex, Mus].

COMMENTS: Bocage (1893: 13) narrowed the type locality down to Cuango River, Malanje. This limitation was not derived from any published information such as Reichenow (1904: 118) or from label data. Bocage apparently drew on his regional knowledge and possible routes taken by Schütt. The species was named after Paul Gierow, who accompanied Schütt on his travels. Moreau (1962: 66), among others, erroneously cited Cabanis (1880b: 106, published after 5 January 1880) as the original description. The holotype had been marked as such in the register and was illustrated in Cabanis (1880b: pl. III, fig. 2).

***Euplectes capensis angolensis* Neunzig, 1928: 115**

TL.: Angola; restricted to Malanje (Moreau 1962: 69).

Now *Euplectes capensis angolensis* Neunzig, 1928. See Moreau 1962: 69, Dickinson 2003: 725. Fry et al. 2004: 233 listed the taxon with the wrong authorship.

HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 47.118** (Acquisition B.16184). Male [non-breeding plumage]. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 298 [for number 49 see below]. [S, Mus].

PARATYPES: **ZMB 26344** (Acquisition B.16972). Male [breeding plumage]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 20 April 1880. Coll.: Mechow No. 771. [M, Mech]. **ZMB 26372** (Acquisition B.16972). Male [breeding plumage]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 08 February 1880. Coll.: Mechow No. 642. [M, Mech]. **ZMB 26373** (Acquisition B.16972) [not traced in June 2006]. Female. Loc.: Malanje. Date: December [1879]. Coll.: Mechow. [M, A/R]. **ZMB 59.11** (Acquisition B.15419). [Male eclipse plumage]. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [S, Mus]. **ZMB 59.12** (Acquisition B.15419). Male [breeding plumage]. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt No. 711. [S, Mus]. **ZMB ?** (Acquisition ?B.16184) [not traced in June 2006]. [Male, cited in Neunzig 1928]. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [?M/Ex/S, data from Neunzig 1928].

COMMENTS: Neunzig (1928) referred to one holotype and six paratypes in the ZMB, of which we have traced only the four above; one female of Mechow's (ZMB 26373) and one male of Schütt's collection (ZMB unregistered) are missing. None of the specimens except ZMB 47.118 was marked in the register as the type. The number 49 cited in the original description, is neither a register nor a proper acquisition number of the ZMB, but a number given to specimens per species, 49 being the 49th specimen of *Euplectes capensis* at the ZMB.

U. [Urobrachia] Mechowi Cabanis, 1881a: 183

TL.: Angola; restricted to Malanje (Shelley 1905a: 69).

Now *Euplectes axillaris bocagei* (Sharpe, 1871). See Reichenow 1904: 133, Moreau 1962: 70, Fry et al. 2004: 243.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 26001** (Acquisition B. 16971). [Adult male on plumage]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 18 December 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 589. [Ex, Mus]. **ZMB 26002** (Acquisition B. 16971) [not traced in June 2006]. Immature male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Mechow [?M, A/R]. **ZMB 26003** (Acquisition B. 16971) [not traced in June 2006]. Female. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Mechow. [?M, A/R]. **ZMB 2000.6109** (Acquisition B. 16971). [Adult male on plumage]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 14 January 1880. Coll.: Mechow No. 617. [S, Mech]. **ZMB ?** (Acquisition B. 16971) [not traced in June 2006]. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Mechow. [?S, A/R].

COMMENTS: ZMB 26001 was marked as the type specimen in the register. Originally five specimens were received by the ZMB in the winter of 1881/82, of which two still exist there. We confirm that Mechow was indeed at Malanje (town) on the given dates.

Pytilia melba angolensis Reichenow, 1919: 227

TL.: Angola, Loango; restricted to Malanje (Clancey 1962: 4).

Now *Pytilia melba melba* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Sclater 1930: 787, Traylor 1968: 315.

SYNTYPE: **ZMB 26446** (Acquisition B. 16966) [? accidentally double registered ZMB 60.36]. [Adult male on plumage]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 28 February 1880. Coll.: Mechow No. 672. [S, Mech].

COMMENTS: ZMB 26446 was originally registered as *Pytilia cinereigula* Cabanis, 1877, which is a younger synonym of *Pytilia afra* (Gmelin, 1789) (cf. Sharpe 1890: 303), and is in fact a very similar species to *Pytilia melba*. We believe that ZMB 26446 is the same specimen now registered as ZMB 60.36. The original description did not refer to any type material but to two localities, Angola and Loango (Cabinda coast), thus the status of the specimen is that of a syntype. No *Pytilia melba* from Loango has been traced so far at the ZMB. Reichenow (1919) may instead have referred to specimens he knew from the literature (Sharpe & Bouvier 1876), thus making two specimens at the MNHN (1933.719, 1933.720) possible syntypes. Zedlitz (1916: 31) fixed Linnaeus' type locality for *Pytilia melba melba* as from Angola (China was originally given), Clancey (1962: 4) restricted it to the coastal region of Luanda, Angola.

Pyrenestes ostrinus neumanni Neunzig, 1928: 113

TL.: Angola.

Now *Pyrenestes ostrinus ostrinus* (Vieillot, 1805). See Traylor 1968: 319 for *P. o. neumanni* as a junior synonym of *P. o. rothschildi* Neumann, 1910, and Dickinson 2003: 728 for *P. o. rothschildi* as a junior synonym of *Loxia ostrina* Vie-

illot, 1805. Fry et al. 2004: 318 treated *Pyrenestes ostrinus* as monotypic.
HOLOTYPE: **ZMB 30719** [not traced since WWII]. [Adult male in Neunzig 1928]. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Mechow. [?M/Ex/S, A/R].
PARATYPES: **ZMB 30720** (Acquisition B.16180) [not traced since WWII]. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [?M/Ex/S, A/R].
ZMB ? (Acquisition ?B.16180) [not traced since WWII]. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [?M/Ex/S, data from Neunzig 1928].

COMMENTS: Neunzig (1928) referred to the holotype, which is not indicated as such in the register, and to two paratypes from Schütt's collection and to one paratype from Ansorge's collection, now AMNH 728296. Only the latter gives detailed collecting data such as the locality Golungo Alto and date 22 January 1904 (M. LeCroy, *pers. comm.* June 2006). The type locality was simply listed as Angola. Meise was unable to trace the ZMB birds in 1949–1950, and they have to be considered as lost since WWII.

***Estrilda astrild angolensis* Reichenow, 1902c: 173**

***Estrilda astrild malanje* Traylor, 1962: 22 (nom. nov.)**

TL.: Angola, Loango; restricted to Malanje (Sclater 1930: 796).

Now *Estrilda astrild angolensis* Reichenow, 1902. See Hall 1960b: 449, Traylor 1968: 344, Dickinson 2003: 730, Fry et al. 2004: 302.

SYNTYPE: **ZMB 30712** [Formerly erroneously referred to ZMB 13712 on its label]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: 10 November 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 554. [Ex, Mus]. **ZMB 30713** [not located in June 2006]. Loc.: Malanje. Date: February 1880 [Reichenow 1904: 180]. Coll.: Mechow. [?M, A/R]. **ZMB 2000.5982** (Acquisition B.16963). Loc.: Malanje. Date: 10 November 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 555. [S, Mech]. **ZMB 2000.5983** (Acquisition B.16963). Loc.: Malanje. Date: 10 November 1879. Coll.: Mechow No. 556. [S, Mech].

COMMENTS: The type material consists of any bird specimen from Loango and Angola available at the ZMB in 1902. No bird of this species, however, from Loango (= Cabinda) could be located in the ZMB collection. Nor could we trace the specimen ZMB 30713, which we consider lost. Reichenow (1902) may have referred to a Loango specimen in the literature (Sharpe & Bouvier 1878); this additional type specimen has not been traced at either the MNHN or at the ZMB. Traylor (1962: 22) proposed a replacement name when *Uraeginthus* was united with *Estrilda*. Reichenow's name then became a junior secondary homonym of *Estrilda angolensis angolensis* (Linnaeus, 1758). The two genera are not currently treated as congeneric (Dickinson 2003) so that the rejected secondary homonym has to be reinstated (ICZN 1999, article 59.4).

***Polymitra (Fringillaria) major* Cabanis, 1880e: 349, pl. 2, fig. 2**

***Emberiza cabanisi cognominata* Grote, 1931: 91 (nom. nov.)**

TL.: Angola; restricted to Tala Mungongo District (Shelley 1902: 153), later to Tala Mungongo Town (Clancey 1965: 200).

Now *Emberiza cabanisi orientalis* (Shelley, 1882). See Dickinson 2003: 779, Fry et al. 2004: 566. Paynter 1970: 26 treated *Emberiza cabanisi cognominata* Grote, 1931 as valid subspecies.

SYNTYPES: **ZMB 24526** (Acquisition B.16176) [destroyed in February 1945, fide Meise MS 1949–1950]. Adult male. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [M, A/R]. **ZMB 24527** (Acquisition B.16176) [destroyed in February 1945]. Juvenile female. Loc.: Angola. Coll.: Schütt. [M, A/R].

COMMENTS: Grote (1931: 91) recognized that Cabanis' *Polymitra major*, when placed in the genus *Emberiza*, became a secondary homonym of *Emberiza major* Brehm, 1855: 112, which is a junior synonym of *Emberiza citrinella* Linnaeus, 1758. Grote's replacement name and Cabanis' original name have the same name-bearing types (cf. ICZN 1999, article 72.7). Although marked as the type in the register, the mount ZMB 25714 (not traced), and the skin ZMB 2002.656 from Mechow's collection have no type status. They arrived too late at the ZMB to be included in any paper from 1880. According to notes by Meise from 1949–1950 (cf. Elzen et al. 2005), the two original syntypes perished in February 1945 during an air raid.

Acknowledgements

We thank Bob Dowsett and Edward C. Dickinson for nomenclatorial discussions and additional data. Sue Milton helped enormously in databasing African specimens at the ZMB. Sylke Frahnert, Hannelore Landsberg, Jürgen Fiebig, Benjamin Brenneis and Alexandra Klatt (ZMB) kindly provided us with logistic support, additional data and collection access. The extraction of data at the ZMB by WRJD was made possible by funds from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility for the project on the Southern African Historic Bird Database (SABASE). Eric Callaghan (NMI), Mary LeCroy (AMNH), Eric Pasquet (MNHN), Jeremiah Trimble (MCZ), Alison Harding and Effie Warr (BMNH) sent us literature and data on specimens respectively. Mary LeCroy (AMNH), Storrs Olson (USNM) and especially Bob Dowsett (Sumène, France) commented very thoroughly on an earlier draft, and we gratefully acknowledge their invaluable advice.

References

Bocage, J.V.B. (1880) Bibliographia. 1. Ueber eine Vogelsammlung aus Malange in Angola, eingesandt von dem Reisenden Otto Schütt. Bearbeitet von dr. [sic] Ant. Reichenow. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Lisboa*, 7(27), 184–191.

Bocage, J.V.B. (1893) Additions et corrections a l’ “ornithologie d’Angola”. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Lisboa*, 2. ser., 3, 6–16.

Brehm, C.L. (1855) *Der vollständige Vogelfang [...] Nebst einer Uebersicht und kurzen Beschreibung aller europäischen Vögel, unter denen sich viele neue Arten befinden*, Bernh. Friedr. Voigt, Weimar, XXVIII, 416 pp., II pls.

Brown, L.H., Urban, E.K. & Newman, K. (Eds.) (1982) *The Birds of Africa*, vol. 1 [Ostriches to Falcons], Academic Press, London, XIII, 521 pp., 32 pls.

Cabanis, J. (1879a) [Ueber *Corythaix Schüttii* n. sp.]. In: Schalow, H. (Ed.) Nachrichten und Neuigkeiten. *Ornithologisches Centralblatt*, 4(23), p. 180.

Cabanis, J. (1879b) [Ueber *Corythaix Schuetti* n. sp.]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 27(4), 445 [published after 3rd November 1879 — no precise date given, fixed as 31 December 1879].

Cabanis, J. (1880a) [Ueber *Euplectes Gierowii* n. sp. v. Angola]. In: Schalow, H. (Ed.) Nachrichten und Neuigkeiten. *Ornithologisches Centralblatt*, 5(1), p. 6 [published 1 January 1880].

Cabanis, J. (1880b) [Ueber *Euplectes Gierowi* [sic] n. sp. v. Angola]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 28(1), 105–106 [published after 5 January 1880].

Cabanis, J. (1880c) [Über neue Arten von Angola: *Thamnobia munda* n. sp., *Chalcomitra deminuta* n. sp., *Parus insignis* n. sp.]. In: Schalow, H. (Ed.) Nachrichten und Neuigkeiten. *Ornithologisches Centralblatt*, 5(18), p. 143.

Cabanis, J. (1880d) Neue Vögel aus Angola. *Ornithologisches Centralblatt*, 5(22), 174.

Cabanis, J. (1880e) [Neue Arten von Angola: *Polymitra (Fringillaria) major* n. sp., *Sycobrotus amaurocephalus* n. sp., *Halcyon pallidiventris* n. sp., *Bycanistes subquadratus* n. sp., *Pogonorhynchus frontatus* n. sp., *Francolinus scleropterus* [sic] n. sp.]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 28(4), 349–352, pl. 1–3.

Cabanis, J. (1880f) [Über neue Arten von Angola: *Thamnobia munda* n. sp., *Chalcomitra deminuta* n. sp., *Parus (Penthères) insignis* n. sp.]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 28(4), 419–420 [published in or after October 1880].

Cabanis, J. (1881a) [Ueber *Urobrachia Mechowi* n. sp. et *U. affinis* n. sp.]. In: Schalow, H. (Ed.) Nachrichten und Neuigkeiten. *Ornithologisches Centralblatt*, 6(23), p. 183.

Cabanis, J. (Ed.) (1881b) [*Francolinus (Scleroptera) Schuetti* Cab.]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 29, pl. 2.

Cabanis, J. (Ed.) (1881c) [*Trichophorus flavigula* Cab., Ei von *Menura victoriae*]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 29, pl. 3.

Cabanis, J. (Ed.) (1881d) [*Psaltrites helviventris* Cab., *Andropadus gracilis* Cab., *Thamnobia munda* Cab.]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 29, pl. 4.

Cabanis, J. (1882a) [On *Melierax Mechowi* n. sp., *Pachycoccyx* n. gen. and *Cerococcyx Mechowi* n. gen. et sp. from Angola]. In: Schalow, H. (Ed.) Nachrichten und Neuigkeiten. *Ornithologisches Centralblatt*, 7(5/6), p. 46.

Cabanis, J. (1882b) [Ueber *Melierax Mechowi* n. sp.]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 30(2), 229–231 [published in or after April 1882].

Cabanis, J. (1882c) [Ueber *Dryodromas melanurus* n. sp.]. In: Schalow, H. (Ed.) Nachrichten und Neuigkeiten. *Ornithologisches Centralblatt*, 7(11/12), p. 91.

Cabanis, J. (1882d) [Ueber *Dryodromas melanurus* n. sp.]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 30(3), 249 [published in or after July 1882].

Cabanis, J. (1882e) Ueber die im Berliner Museum befindlichen Arten der afrikanischen Drossel-Gruppe *Peliocichla*.

Journal für Ornithologie, 30(3), 318–321.

Cabanis, J. (1884) [Ueber *Aegialitis Mechowi* n. sp. von Angola]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 32(3/4), 437–438.

Cabanis, J. (1886) [Dioptrornis brunnea, plate 1, figure 1]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 34(1), pl. 1.

Cabanis, J. (1887) [Bradyornis (Dioptrornis) brunnea n. spec. von Angola]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 35(1), 92–93.

Cabanis, J. & Schütt, O. (1880) *Bycanistes subquadratus* n. sp. In: Cabanis, J. (Ed.) [Neue Arten von Angola: *Polymitra (Fringillaria) major* n. sp., *Sycobrotus amaurocephalus* n. sp., *Halcyon pallidiventris* n. sp., *Bycanistes subquadratus* n. sp., *Pogonorhynchus frontatus* n. sp., *Francolinus scleropterus* [sic] n. sp.]. *Journal für Ornithologie* 28(4), pp. 350–351, pl. 1.

Chanock, M. (1985) *Law, Custom, and Social Order: The Colonial Experience in Malawi and Zambia*, Cambridge University Press, New York, 304 pp.

Chapin, J.P. (1939) The birds of the Belgian Congo. Part 2. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 75, I–VII, 1–632.

Chapin, J.P. (1954) The birds of the Belgian Congo. Part 4. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 75B, 1–846.

Cheke, R.A. & Mann, C.F. (2001) *Sunbirds — a guide to the sunbirds, flowerpeckers, spiderhunters and sugarbirds of the world*, Christopher Helm / A & C Black Publishers, London, 384 pp.

Clancey, P.A. (1962) On the validity of *Pytilia melba damarensis* Neunzig, 1928. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club*, 82(1), 3–5.

Clancey, P.A. (1963) Seventh report of the S.A.O.S. List Committee. *Ostrich*, 34(1), 40–45.

Clancey, P.A. (1965) Systematic notes on *Emberiza cabanisi* in the South African sub-region. *Ostrich*, 36(4), 199–200.

Clancey, P.A. (1971) Miscellaneous taxonomic notes on African birds XXXIII. The southern African races of the White-fronted Sandplover *Charadrius marginatus* Vieillot. *Durban Museum Novitates*, 9(9), 113–118.

Cleere, N., Fiebig, J. & Quaissner, C. (2005) Types of caprimulgiform birds in the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin (ZMB). *Mitteilungen aus dem Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin – Zoologische Reihe*, 81(2), 201–206.

Collar, N.J. (2005). Family Turdidae (Thrushes). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. & Christie, D.A. (Eds.) *Handbook of the Birds of the World*, vol. 10 [Cuckoo-shrikes to Thrushes], Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, pp. 514–807.

Crawford-Cabral, J. & Mesquitela, L.M. (1989) Índice toponímico de colheitas zoológicas em Angola (Mammalia, Aves, Reptilia e Amphibia). *Estudos, Ensaios e Documentos, Lisboa*, 151, 1–206.

David, N. & Gosselin, M. (2002a) Gender agreement of avian species names. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club*, 122(1), 14–49.

David, N. & Gosselin, M. (2002b) The grammatical gender of avian genera. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club*, 122(4), 257–282.

Dean, W.R.J. (2000) *The Birds of Angola — an annotated check-list*, BOU Checklist No. 18, British Ornithologists Union, Tring, 433 pp.

Dickinson, E. C. (Ed.) (2003) *The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World*, third edition, Christopher Helm, London, 1039 pp.

Elzen, R. van den, Frahnert, S. & Quaissner, C. (2005) A digital catalogue of primary type specimens in German ornithological collections – a three year project running within GBIF-Germany-Vertebrata. *Zoologische Mededelingen*, 79(3), 97–105.

Fry, C.H. & Fry, K. (1992) *Kingfishers, Bee-eaters & Rollers*, Christopher Helm, London, XI, 324 pp., 40 pls.

Fry, C.H., Keith, S. & Urban, E.K. (Eds.) (1988) *The Birds of Africa*, vol. 3 [Parrots to Woodpeckers], Academic Press, London, XVI, 611 pp., 32 pls.

Fry, C.H., Keith, S. & Urban, E.K. (Eds.) (2000) *The Birds of Africa*, vol. 6 [Picathartes to Oxpeckers], Academic Press, London, XVII, 724 pp., 36 pls.

Fry, C.H., Keith, S. & Urban, E.K. (Eds.) (2004) *The Birds of Africa*, vol. 7 [Sparrows to Buntings], Princeton University Press, Princeton, Oxford, XXI, 666 pp., 36 pls.

Gebhardt, L. (1964) *Die Ornithologen Mitteleuropas — ein Nachschlagewerk*, Brühlsche Verlag, Giessen, 404 pp.

Gebhardt, L. (1970) Die Ornithologen Mitteleuropas — ein Nachschlagewerk, Band 2. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 111(Sonderheft), 1–233.

Grant, C.H.B. & Mackworth-Praed, C.W. (1953) On the type locality of *AEGIALITIS* [sic] *mechowi* Cabanis, J.f.o. [sic], p. 437, 1884. *Ostrich*, 24(3), 186.

Greenway, J.C. Jr. (1962) Family Pycnonotidae. In: Mayr, E. & Greenway, J.C. Jr. (Eds.) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 15, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 122–137.

Greenway, J.C. Jr. (1978) The type specimens of birds in the American Museum of Natural History – Part 2 Otididae [...] Picidae. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 161(1), 1–305.

Grote, H. (1931) *Emberiza cabanisi cognominata* nom. nov. *Ornithologische Monatsberichte*, 39(3), 91–92.

Grote, H. (1939) Rassengliederung des Brillenwürgers *Prionops poliocephala*. *Ornithologische Monatsberichte*, 47(6), 182–183.

Hall, B.P. (1960a) The faunistic importance of the Scarp of Angola. *The Ibis*, 102(3), 420–439.

Hall, B.P. (1960b) The ecology and taxonomy of some Angola birds (based on a collection made in 1957). *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) — Zoology*, 6(7), 369–453, pl. 5–6.

Hall, B.P. (1963) The Francolins – a study in speciation. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) — Zoology*, 10(2), 107–204.

ICZN International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1999) *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, fourth edition, The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, XIX, 306 pp.

Irwin, M.P.S. (1990) On *Cisticola melanura* (Cabanis) and its type locality. *Honeyguide*, 36, 54.

Keith, S., Urban, E.K. & Fry, C.H. (Eds.) (1992) *The Birds of Africa*, vol. 4 [Broadbills to Thrushes], Academic Press, London, XV, 609 pp., 32 pls.

Lundevall, C.-F. & Ångermanmark, W. (1989) *Fåglar från Namibia*. Älvsborgs Länsmuseum, Vänersborg, 198 pp., 34 pls.

Lynes, H. (1930) Review of the genus *Cisticola*. *The Ibis*, (12)6 supplement, I–II, 1–673, pls. 1–20.

Mackworth-Praed, C.W. & Grant, C.H.B. (1953) On the exact type locality of *Tauraco schüttii* Cabanis, O. C., p. 180, 1879. *Ostrich*, 24(2), 123–124.

Mechow, F.W.A. von (1882) Bericht über die von ihm geführte Expedition zur Aufklärung des Kuango-Stromes (1878/81). *Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft für Erkunde zu Berlin*, 9, 475–489, 1 map.

Meise, W. (1968) Zur Speciation afrikanischer, besonders angolesischer Singvögel der Gattung *Terpsiphone*, *Dicrurus* und *Malacorhynchus*. *Zoologische Beiträge*, N. F. 14(1–2), 1–60.

Moreau, R.E. (1962) Family Ploceidae (Africa, Indian Ocean). In: Mayr, E. & Greenway, J.C. Jr. (Eds.) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 15, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 3–75 [ex parte].

Müller, A. (1880) Jahresversammlung der Allgemeinen Deutschen Ornithologischen Gesellschaft. *Ornithologisches Centralblatt*, 5(14, 15), 110–111, 119–120.

Neumann, O. (1898) [Über *Pisorhina ugandae* n. sp. und über *Poicephalus*-Arten]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 46(3), 500–501.

Neumann, O. (1899a) Neue und seltene Arten des genus [sic] "Sigmodus" Temm. *Ornithologische Monatsberichte*, 7(6), 89–91.

Neumann, O. (1899b) Beiträge zu einer Revision der Laniarinen. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 47(3), 387–417.

Neumann, O. (1904) Vögel von Schoa und Süd Äthiopien. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 52(3), 321–410.

Neumann, O. (1905) Vögel von Schoa und Süd-Äthiopien. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 53(1), 184–243.

Neumann, O. (1908a) [Exhibition and description of new subspecies of African birds from the Berlin and Tring Museums – *Francolinus levaillanti benguillensis*, *F. jugularis pallidior*, *Sarothrura pulchra centralis*, *S. p. zenkeri*, *Lybius leucocephalus usukumae*, *Lybius zombae albicularis*, *Tricholaema hirsutum hybridum*, *T. h. angolense*, *T. lacrymosum ruahae*, *Buccanodon anchietae rex*]. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club*, 21(1), 44–48.

Neumann, O. (1908b) [Description of new species and subspecies of African birds: *Francolinus whytei*, *Centropus monachus occidentalis*, *C. m. angolensis*, *Neocossyphus rufus gabunensis*]. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club*, 21(4), 76–78.

Neumann, O. (1908c) [Exhibition and description of new species and subspecies of African birds: *Gymnoschizorhynchus personata centralis*, *Dendromus abingoni annectens*, *Estrilda paludicola benguillensis*, *Calamocichla zuluensis*, *Indicator variegatus jubaensis*, *Indicator archipelagicus inornatus*]. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club*, 21(5), 94–98.

Neunzig, R. (1926) Die Formenkreise *Myrmecocichla nigra* und *arnotti*. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 74(4), 749–755.

Neunzig, R. (1928) Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Ploceiden VI. Neue Rassen. *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, 78(5/8), 107–118.

Paynter, R.A. Jr. (1970) Subfamily Emberizinae, Buntings and American Sparrows. In: Paynter, R.A. Jr. & Storer, R.W. (Eds.) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 13, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 3–214.

Peters, J.L. (1934) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 2, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., XVII, 401 pp.

Peters, J.L. (1937) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 3, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., XIII, 311 pp.

Peters, J.L. (1940) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 4, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., XII, 291 pp.

Peters, J.L. (1943) First supplement to the list of types of birds now in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy*, 92(2), 53–118.

Peters, J.L. (1945) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 5, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., XI, 306 pp.

Peters, J.L. (1948) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 6, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., XI, 259 pp.

Peters, J.L. (1960) Family Campephagidae [ex parte]. In: Mayr, E. & Greenway, J.C. Jr. (Eds.) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 9, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 167–221.

Prigogine, A. (1987) Hybridization between the megasubspecies *cailliautii* and *permista* of the Green-backed Wood-pecker, *Campetherina cailliautii*. *Le Géfaut*, 77, 187–204.

Quedenfeldt, G. (1882) Kurzer Bericht über die Ergebnisse der Reisen des Herrn Major a. D. v. Mechow in Angola und am Quango-Strom, nebst Aufzählung der hierbei gesammelten Longicornen. *Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift*, 26(2), 317–362, pl. 6.

Rand, A.L. (1960a) Family Pycnonotidae (Africa). In: Mayr, E. & Greenway, J.C. Jr. (Eds.) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 9, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 221–300.

Rand, A.L. (1960b) Family Laniidae. In: Mayr, E. & Greenway, J.C. Jr. (Eds.) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 9, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 309–365.

Rand, A.L. (1967) Family Nectariniidae, Sunbirds. In: Paynter, R.A. & Mayr, E. (Eds.) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 12, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 208–289.

Reichenow, A. (1879a) [Ueber die Sammlung des Herrn Schütt aus Angola und die Beschreibung einer neuen *Upupa africana* Unterart]. In: Schalow, H. (Ed.) Nachrichten und Neuigkeiten. *Ornithologisches Centralblatt*, 4(9), p. 72.

Reichenow, A. (1879b) Ueber eine Vogelsammlung aus Malange in Angola, eingesandt von dem Reisenden Otto Schütt. *Mittheilungen der Afrikanischen Gesellschaft in Deutschland*, 1, 1–6.

Reichenow, A. (1891) Uebersicht der von Dr. Emin Pascha auf seiner Reise von Bagamojo bis Tabora gesammelten Vögel. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 39(2), 139–164.

Reichenow, A. (1896) Bemerkungen über afrikanische Kukuke. *Ornithologische Monatsberichte*, 4(4), 53–54.

Reichenow, A. (1898) Ueber die auf der Irangi=Expedition gesammelten Vögel. In: Werther, C. W. (Ed.) *Die mittleren Hochländer des nördlichen Deutsch=Ost=Afrika – Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Irangi-Expedition 1896–1897 nebst kurzer Reisebeschreibung*, Hermann Paetel, Berlin, pp. 268–280.

Reichenow, A. (1899a) Nachprüfung einiger afrikanischer Arten der Gattung *Cinnyris*. *Ornithologische Monatsberichte*, 7(11), 169–172.

Reichenow, A. (1899b) Berichtigung. *Ornithologische Monatsberichte*, 7(12), 192.

Reichenow, A. (1900–1901) *Die Vögel Afrikas*, vol. 1, J. Neumann, Neudamm, CIV, 706 pp.

Reichenow, A. (1901) [Über neue afrikanische Arten und Gattungen]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 49(2), 285.

Reichenow, A. (1902a) [*Chalcopelia chalcospilos erlangeri*, *volkmanni* und *caffra* nn. consp.]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 50(1), 134.

Reichenow, A. (1902b) [Über neue afrikanische Arten]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 50(2), 257–258.

Reichenow, A. (1902c) Neue afrikanische Arten. *Ornithologische Monatsberichte*, 10(11), 173.

Reichenow, A. (1902d) *Die Vögel Afrikas*, vol. 2, part 1, J. Neumann, Neudamm, pp. I–XVI, 1–384.

Reichenow, A. (1903) *Die Vögel Afrikas*, vol. 2, part 2, J. Neumann, Neudamm, pp. 385–752.

Reichenow, A. (1904) *Die Vögel Afrikas*, vol. 3, part 1, J. Neumann, Neudamm, pp. I–XXV, 1–416.

Reichenow, A. (1905) *Die Vögel Afrikas*, vol. 3, part 2, J. Neumann, Neudamm, pp. 417–880.

Reichenow, A. (1919) [Beschreibung neuer Arten]. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 67(2), 225–227.

Ripley, S.D. (1964) Subfamily Turdinae, Thrushes. In: Mayr, E. & Paynter, R.A. (Eds.) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 10, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 13–227.

Roselaar, C.S. (2003) An inventory of major European bird collections. In: Collar, N.J., Fisher, C.T. & Feare, C.J. (Eds.) *Why Museums Matter: Avian Archives in an Age of Extinction*, *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club*, Supplement 123A, pp. 253–337.

Salvin, O. (1892) Upupae and Trochili. In: Salvin, O. & Hartert, E. (Eds.) *Catalogue of the Picariae in the collection of the British Museum, Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum*, vol. 16, Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History), London, pp. 1–433.

Schifter, H. (1978) Unterarten und Verbreitung des Brillenmausvogels *Urocolius indicus* (Latham 1790). *Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien*, 81, 351–382.

Sclater, W.L. (1924) *Systema Avium [A]Ethiopicarum: a systematic list of the birds of the Ethiopian region*, part 1, Taylor & Francis for the British Ornithologists' Union, London, I–IV, 1–304 pp.

Sclater, W.L. (1930) *Systema avium Aethiopicarum: a systematic list of the birds of the Ethiopian region*, part 2, Taylor & Francis for the British Ornithologists' Union, London, XI, 305–922 pp.

Sharpe, R. B. (1882) Cichlomorphae: Part III containing the first portion of the family Timelliidae (Babbling-Thrushes). In: Sharpe, R. B. (Ed.) *Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum*, vol. 6 (1881), Trustees of the British Museum, London, pp. 1–420 [cf. Sherborn 1934: 309 for the dating of this work].

Sharpe, R.B. (1890) *Catalogue of the Passeriformes, or Perching Birds, in the collection of the British Museum – Sturniformes, containing the families Artamidae, Sturnidae, Ploceidae, Alaudidae, also the families Atrichiidae and Menuridae, Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum*, vol. 13, Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History), London, XVI, 701 pp., 15 pls.

Sharpe, R.B. (1892) Coraciidae (contin.) and Halcyones, with the families Leptosomatidae, Coraciidae, Meropidae, Alcedinidae, Momotidae, Todidae, and Coliidae. In: Sharpe, R.B. & Ogilvie-Grant, W.R. (Eds.) *Catalogue of the Picariae in the collection of the British Museum, Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum*, vol. 17, Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History), London, pp. 1–346.

Sharpe, R.B. & Bouvier, A. (1876) Catalogue d'une collection recueille à Lândana et Chinchoxo (Congo), par M. Louis Petit, pendant les mois de janvier février, mars et avril 1876. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France*, 1, 36–53.

Sharpe, R.B. & Bouvier, A. (1878) Nouvelle liste d'oiseaux recueillis dans la région du Congo par MM. le Dr A. Lucan et L. Petit, de Septembre 1876 à Septembre 1877. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France*, 3, 73–80.

Shelley, G.E. (1902) *The Birds of Africa, comprising all the species which occur in the Ethiopian region*, vol. 3, R. H. Porter, London, VIII, 276 pp., pls. 15–28.

Shelley, G.E. (1905a) *The Birds of Africa, comprising all the species which occur in the Ethiopian region*, vol. 4, part 1, R. H. Porter, London, VII, 287 pp, pls. 29–35.

Shelley, G.E. (1905b) *The Birds of Africa, comprising all the species which occur in the Ethiopian region*, vol. 4, part 2, R. H. Porter, London, pp. I–V, 289–511, pls. 36–42.

Sherborn, C.D. (1934) Dates of Publication of Catalogues of Natural History (post 1850) issued by the British Museum. *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, (10)13(2), 308–312.

Snow, D.W. (1967) Family Paridae, Titmice. In: Paynter, R.A. & Mayr, E. (Eds.) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 12, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass, pp. 70–124.

Sousa, J.A.de (1889) Aves da Huilla (Angola) remettidas ao Museu de Lisboa pelo reverendo padre antunes. *Jornal de Ciencias Lisboa*, (2)1(1), 37–40.

Steinheimer, F.D. (2003) The historical bird collection at Berlin Museum. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club*, 123(3), 139.

Steinheimer, F.D. (2005) The Type Specimens of Paradisaeidae, Cnemophilidae and Ptilonorhynchidae (Aves) in the Museum für Naturkunde of the Humboldt-University of Berlin. *Zootaxa*, 1072, 1–25.

Stresemann, E. & Amadon, D. (1979) Order Falconiformes. In: Mayr, E. & Cottrell, G.W. (Eds.) *Check-list of Birds of the World*, vol. 1, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 271–425.

The Times (2003) *Comprehensive Atlas of the World*, eleventh edition, Times Books, London, 67, II, 223 pp., 125 pls.

Traylor, M.A. Jr. (1960) Notes on the birds of Angola, non-passeres. *Publicações Culturais da Companhia de Diamantes de Angola*, 51, 129–186.

Traylor, M.A. Jr. (1962) A new name for *Estrilda astrild angolensis* Reichenow. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club*, 82(2), 22.

Traylor, M.A. Jr. (1968) Family Estrildidae, Waxbills, Grass Finches, and Mannikins (African). In: Paynter, R.A. Jr. (Ed.) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 14, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 306–390 [ex parte].

Traylor, M.A. Jr. (1986a) Family Sylviidae, Old World Warblers (African). In: Mayr, E. & Cottrell, G.W. (Eds.) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 11, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 3–294 [ex parte].

Traylor, M.A. Jr. (1986b) Family Muscicapidae (*sensu stricto*), Old World Flycatchers (African). In: Mayr, E. & Cottrell, G.W. (Eds.) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 11, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 295–375 [ex parte].

Traylor, M.A. Jr. (1986c) Family Monarchidae, Monarch Flycatchers (African). In: Mayr, E. & Cottrell, G.W. (Eds.) *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. 11, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 464–556 [ex parte].

Tristram, H.B. (1869) Notes on some new South-African Sylviidae. *The Ibis*, new series, 5(2), 204–208, pl. 6.

Urban, E.K., Fry, C.H. & Keith, S. (Eds.) (1986) *The Birds of Africa*, vol. 2 [Pheasants to Pigeons], Academic Press, London, XVI, 552 pp., 32 pls.

Urban, E.K., Fry, C.H. & Keith, S. (Eds.) (1997) *The Birds of Africa*, vol. 5 [Thrushes to Shrike-Flycatchers], Academic Press, London, XIX, 669 pp., 32 pls.

Warren, R.L.M. (1966) *Type-specimens of birds in the British Museum (Natural History) — Non-Passerines*, vol. 1, Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History), London, IX, 320 pp.

White, C.M.N. (1962) *A revised check list of African shrikes, orioles, drongos starlings, crows, waxwings, cuckoo-shrikes, bulbuls, accentors, thrushes and babblers*, Government Printer, Lusaka, IV, 176 pp.

White, C.M.N. (1963) *A revised check list of African flycatchers, tits, tree creepers, sunbirds, white-eyes, honey eaters, buntings, finches, weavers and waxbills*, Government Printer, Lusaka, VI, 218 pp.

White, C.M.N. (1965) *A revised check list of African non-passerine birds*, Government Printer, Lusaka, V, 299 pp.

Winkler, H., Christie, D.A. & Nurney, D. (1995) *Woodpeckers — a guide to the woodpeckers, piculets and wrynecks of the world*, Pica Press, Sussex, 406 pp., 64 pls.

Winterbottom, J.M. & Skead, C.J. (1965) On the correct spelling of *Saxicola arnotti* Tristram, 1869. *Ostrich*, 36(3), 147.

Zedlitz, O. Graf von (1916) Das Süd-Somaliland als zoogeographisches Gebiet — eine ornithologische Studie. *Journal für Ornithologie*, 64(1), 1–120.

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of localities

Barraca	09°11'S, 13°58'E
Calandula (Duque de Bragança)	09°06'S, 15°53'E
Calanga	09°08'S, 15°58'E
Cahange Pass (locality not found; perhaps Calanga)	(see above)
Cangando	09°35'S, 16°13'E
Cassacala rapids	10°21'S, 16°40'E
Cafucula (Casucalla, Cafucallo)	09°02'S, 15°48'E
Cuango Town (Quango, Kwango)	09°08'S, 18°03'E
Chutes Kasonga-Lunda	07°37'S, 17°17'E
Dange-ia-Menha	09°32'S, 14°40'E
Dondo	09°41'S, 14°25'E
Golungo Alto	09°08'S, 14°46'E
Kingungi	05°24'S, 17°56'E
Luanda	08°30'S, 13°14'E
Malanje Town (Malange, Malandje)	09°33'S, 16°21'E
Mona Hongola	09°00'S, 20°25'E
Mona Quimbundo	09°55'S, 19°59'E
Nkole-Muata-Yamvo	06°04'S, 21°53'E
Nova Sintra	12°08'S, 17°17'E
Pungo Andongo	09°40'S, 15°35'E
Quifucussa (Kifukussa)	09°19'S, 16°28'E
Sumbe (Novo Redondo)	11°12'S, 13°51'E
Tala Mungongo Mtn	09°43'S, 17°14'E
Tembo Aluma	08°02'S, 17°07'E
Tembo Falls	07°43'S, 17°20'E

